FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 APRIL 1985

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil briefed Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the crisis in a lengthy telephone conversation and then contacted Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who agreed to continue to serve in a caretaker role until the government crisis is resolved, Beirut radio reported. Beirut radio also broadcast remarks by Amal movement leader Nabih Birri deploring the "nightmare" of sectarian violence in West Beirut and accusing "newcomers, foreigners, and guests" of backing an "uprising" by those opposed to plans for a meeting of national forces to study the security situation. The Amal leader subsequently hosted a meeting attended by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt and other leftist party leaders at which the conferees agreed to establish a unified military command and a joint strike force to deal with security problems, according to a statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. The statement also viewed the security of Palestinian camps "as part of Lebanon's national security" and announced a mobilization of all forces to repel the Phalangist "aggression" against Sidon.

As for the military situation in Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Al-Murabitun gunmen took refuge in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps, which were subsequently surrounded by Amal gunmen. Amal and its allies gained near total control over West Beirut in the fighting, which caused over 60 casualties, the radio said. In Baghdad, a PLO Executive Committee statement cited by INA viewed the current events in Beirut as the beginning of a new phase of an "Israeli-U.S. plot" to end the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. In another military development, Israeli planes attacked a Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine base at Barr Ilyas in the Al-Biqa' Valley on 17 April, IDF radio announced citing the IDF spokesman. Meanwhile, 10 IDF soldiers were wounded in three separate incidents in the south the same day, Jerusalem radio disclosed.

Israel-Egypt

No date has been set for a summit between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Minister 'Ezer Weizman emphasized in a news conference reported by ITIM, but he spoke of much "goodwill" during his Egyptian talks even though the situation remains "chilly." As for the Egyptian side, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed ties with Israel will "greatly improve" although it is "still too early" to set a summit date, Jerusalem radio stated.

Sudan

While Muslim Brotherhood leader Hasan al-Turabi "threatened to open fire" on those who want to revoke Islamic law, southern Sudanese politicians made repeal of Islamic laws a condition for their participation in the transitional government, according to AFP reports. Meanwhile, Armed Forces Commander in Chief Colonel 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, in an interview with Egypt's *AL-AHALI* cited by Omdurman radio, confirmed his intent to revoke the decree dividing the south into three regions.

Jordan

A 17 April government policy statement broadcast on Amman radio called for better communication and cooperation between the executive and legislative branches in domestic Arab, and international areas.

Iran

Commenting on the plan to reorganize the Iranian Army in a *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI interview cited by IRNA, Armed* Forces Chief Colonel Esma'il Sohrabi said the Majlis defense commission has drawn up the new organization plan and approved its principles, adding that both the Majlis and Army are studying changes for the personnel and decisionmaking structures.

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Zia on Ties With Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan

PM171505 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 14 Apr 85 p 6

[Interview with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq by Muhammad Mahjub — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Mr President, what is the purpose of your visit to the kingdom, and will you be meeting with his Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz?

Answer: I am on a private visit for pilgrimage and to visit the prophet's holy mosque.

Question: Despite the Islamic Good Offices Committee's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, that war is still raging. In your view, how can the problem of the war be solved practically?

Answer: When we think about the Iraq-Iran war we think about the positions of the two sides. These positions must be brought closer together to pave the way for a settlement. That can only be achieved through international efforts. That is the basis. Other efforts could then be exerted.

Question: Has the Good Offices Committee failed in its mission?

Answer: No it has not failed. His excellency President Dawda Jawara and Sharifuddin Pirzada are making great efforts, and there is tangible progress. We look forward to the results of these efforts, God willing.

Question: Will the Good Offices Committee meet shortly, and will all its members attend?

Answer: The Islamic Good Offices Committee must meet. If it makes progress, I hope it will meet continuously. That committee has not met for some time.

Question: Mr President, how do you assess the current situation in Lebanon, and what solutions do you envisage for the restoration of the old Lebanon?

Answer: We are sorry about the situation in Lebanon. Unfortunately, the Lebanese themselves do not wish to solve their problems. In fact they cannot solve these problems. The Lebanese people should determine their own fate.

Question: Mr President, Pakistan is faced with the problem of the Afghan refugees. What is the present condition of the refugees?

Answer: We do not consider the refugees to be a problem. Pakistan has a big heart and it has the means. It has a population of 85 million. So when 3 million refugees come in they are welcome, because they are fighting for their freedom. Pakistan is doing its duty in this connection. We are grateful to Saudi Arabia for its aid.

Question: Mr President, what is the situation really like in Afghanistan, and what are the results of your talks with the Soviet leader?

Answer: You know that Afghanistan's population is 15 million, of which 3 million are in Pakistan and 1 million in Iran and Europe. Communism came to power with the 1978 coup. Since the Russians have assumed power in an Islamic country with a well-known history, we conclude that the Afghan mujahidin war is a war of liberation. Most of the discussions held with the general secretary of the ruling party in the Soviet Union centered on Afghanistan. I expressed my views and they expressed theirs. We do not provide aid and assistance to the mujahidin. We just support the refugees who have left their homes and come to us. We know that the Soviet Union is a superpower, but Pakistan does not abandon its principles and positions. We do not interfere in other people's affairs, and we allow no one to interfere in our affairs. We welcome and wholeheartedly support the Afghans who have left their homes and taken refuge in Pakistan and who are fighting for their freedom and religion. From the bottom of our hearts we beseech Almighty God to restore their freedom so that they can go home.

Question: Mr President, How do you explain the Soviet ultimatum to Pakistan, and what is your reaction to it?

Answer: We do not consider it an ultimatum. We have had frank talks. Soviet-Pakistani relations should be stabilized. We are trying to arrive at a just solution to this problem with the Soviet Union.

Question: Mr President, How would you describe Pakistan's relations with Saudi Arabia, and how can these relations be further developed?

Answer: Pakistani-Saudi relations are exemplary and ideal. The Pakistani people and I retain great affection for His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, his government, and his people.

MENA: Zia Interviewed on Relations With Egypt

NC171755 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has lauded Egypt's initiative to give momentum to peace efforts in the Middle East. He said that President Husni Mubarak took an extremely courageous step that has gotten the peace process moving and given it the impetus it has been missing.

In an interview to be published on Friday by the Cairo magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, President Ziaul Haq said that circumstances are completely favorable, and that the United States can now hold talks with a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

The Pakistani president described the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as an excellent opportunity for peace. He added that it suits all the parties involved.

He expressed his belief that the Palestinian issue can be solved through the joint efforts of Jordan's King Husayn, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and the Palestinians. They would be supported in this by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and every other Arab and Islamic state.

President Ziaul Haq also touched on relations between India and Pakistan. He expressed his desire to make progress toward normalizing bilateral relations and to enshrine the principle of good-neighborliness. He pointed out that normalization talks have resumed at a number of levels.

He emphasized that Pakistan's philosophy vis-a-vis the solution of this complex problem completely rules out any recourse to war. This problem should be solved through dialogue, which must begin.

He added: It would be illogical for any dialogue between India and Pakistan to begin with the points in dispute; rather, it should start with the points where agreement is likely. For this reason, Pakistan has agreed to postpone any discussion of the Kashmir question.

On Afghanistan, President Ziaul Haq said that the most significant disagreement between the Soviet Union and Pakistan is the fact that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan has been used to establish an unpopular regime and to appoint a ruler propped up by Soviet bayonets.

President Ziaul Haq concluded his interview with *AL-MUSAWWAR* by commenting on his country's new experience with political parties. He praised the Egyptian experiment in this area, and said that Egypt's party system is better.

He also noted that Pakistan's Consultative Council (Parliament) is independent and vested with all legislative powers. This makes it similar to any parliament under the sort of democratic system found in Egypt, India, or Pakistan [as received].

He noted that Pakistan's Parliament includes two chambers: the National Assembly and the Senate.

Zia To Visit South Korea, Comments on Relations

SK180845 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Islamabad, April 17 (YONHAP) — Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he hopes his visit to South Korea will result in a complete range of agreements on economic, cultural, scientific and technological affairs.

In an interview with YONHAP News Agency at the presidential palace here, Ziaul Haq said, "It is our intention to learn from your country and from your experiences the progress, the phenomenal progress which the Republic of Korea has made during the past two decades."

The Pakistani president is scheduled to visit Korea May 6-10. Although no agenda has been arranged for the upcoming summit meeting between Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Ziaul Haq, the Pakistani president said: "I want to learn from the experiences of my friend, President Chun, and to share with him his thoughts and experiences. We will share the present environment in our region, how to promote south-south cooperation and a whole range of subjects in which the two heads of states can engage themselves, by which we can profit to improve bilateral relations and also create a better understanding in the region."

The Pakistani leader said that his nation has always promoted the peaceful reunification of Korea and that it intends to strengthen the mutual understanding created by the Inter-Korean Joint Communique for Peaceful Reunification on July 4, 1972.

"Until the two Koreas unite, Pakistan will follow its very sincere efforts in bringing about understanding, not only between the two Koreas, but also between Pakistan and both North and South Korea," Ziaul Haq said.

Concerning Pakistan's current international situation, Ziaul Haq said: "Pakistan has pursued policies with emphasis on Pakistan's relationship with China, and Pakistan's peaceful relationships with other neighbors of which India, Iran, Afghanistan and now the Soviet Union also come what with."

"It has been Pakistan's policy that we should pursue cooperation with countries of the south, south-south cooperation and it is in this respect that we look forward to a very close productive relationship with your great country."

About the war in Afghanistan, the Pakistani president said, "It is not possible to solve this problem militarlly. We hope to solve the problem politically through the auspices of the United Nations."

On the possibility of lifting martial law by the eighth anniversary of the July military coup, Ziaul Haq said that it will take more time before martial law can be lifted. July 5 will mark the eighth anniversary of the military take-over, but unfortunately it has not allowed the eighth year to complete itself, Ziaul Haq said.

"We have now inducted the elected civilian representatives of the people of Pakistan," he said.

The prime minister gained a unanimous vote of confidence from the entire National Assembly and is now in the process of forming a new government. By this time, the president's visit to Korea there will be a very effective cabinet functioning in the federal level, he added [as received].

President Ziaul Haq To Visit Burma 4-6 May

BK171549 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq will pay a state visit to Burma from 4 to 6 May at the invitation of the Burmese president, U San Yu.

Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent reports that the relations between Pakistan and Burma are traditionally cordial and friendly.

The president's visit will provide an opportunity for an exchange of views on international and regional matters of mutual interest and on measures for further strengthening and consolidating relations.

Yaqub Khan Leaves for New Delhi, To Discuss Ties

BK171309 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, left Islamabad this afternoon for New Delhi to attend the ministrial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau on Namibia. Before his departure he told newsmen that he was going a day earlier in order to have bilateral talks with the Indian leaders. He said he will be meeting with the Indian prime minister in New Delhi tomorrow evening with the object to carry forward the discussion recently held in Islamabad between the foreign secretaries of the two countries. He described the resumption of the bilateral dialogue at political level as desirable and timely, particularly in the wake of the recent elections held in both the countries. He expressed the hope his talks in New Delhi will contribute to the mutually agreed objective of normal, tension-free, and good-neighborly relations with India. He said he was carrying with him a message of goodwill from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq for the Indian prime minister.

The foreign minister said Pakistan had consistently supported the cause of Namibia's freedom and its liberation from South Africa's illegal occupation. At the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in New Delhi, he said, Pakistan will reaffirm its support and help to devise ways and means by which the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] — the sole representative of the Namibian people and the frontline African state — could eliminate the scourge of racist occupation. He felt the meeting would also consider two other important issues — the serious economic emergency in Africa and the Palestine question.

Afghan Aircraft Violate Airspace 16 April

BK171525 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Two Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace in the Arandu region of Chitral yesterday. The Afghan aircraft entered up to 2 km into Pakistan's airspace and dropped two bombs on Pakistani territory southeast of Arandu. However, there is no report of loss of life or property. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office today, and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attack on Pakistani territory.

Situation in Karachi 'Under Control'

BK171726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] In Karachi, the situation remained under control today. No significant untoward incident was reported from any part of the curfew bound areas. Curfew in the affected areas was relaxed for 1 and 1/2 hours from 1700 to 1830 today. Curfew will also be relaxed in the curfew areas from 0600 to 0800 tomorrow. Meanwhile, according to official sources the girl seriously injured in the road accident on Monday is improving.

Tribunal To Investigate

BK180331 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Sind government has appointed the Sind High Court chief justice, Abdul Hai Qureshi, to head the tribunal of inquiry investigating the circumstances and incidents leading to clashes between the police and civilians in the Karachi District west area on Monday and Tuesday [15-16 April] following an incident on Monday in which a student of the Sir Syed Girls College was killed and other female students injured after being run over by a minibus.

According to an official announcement in Karachi, the tribunal will also investigate the administrative arrangements made by the authorities to deal with the situation arising out of the incident, which led to clashes resulting in losses of life and property. The tribunal will also decide whether the administration took appropriate steps to handle the law-and-order situation.

In addition, it will determine whether some persons or groups of persons were responsible for the incidents that resulted in the losses of life and property. The tribunal will also recommend measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and law-and-order problems in the future. The tribunal's report will be submitted to the provincial government as soon as possible, but it must be submitted within 3 weeks.

Soviet Envoy on 'Restrictions,' Geneva Talks

GF161234 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Rehman Shad]

[Text] Rawalpindi, 10 April — The Soviet ambassador in Pakistan, Mr Smirnov, has said that it is difficult to obtain any results from the Geneva talks, but one cannot give up hope. Mr Smirnov was speaking to the *HAIDAR* correspondent at a reception. He expressed regret that some days ago an exhibition had been held at the Islamabad national center on the theme "Afghanistan Today," in which Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were portrayed incriminatorily. Besides, an American guest's interview was also telecast by Pakistan television.

Mr Smirnov later revealed that 4 days later at the Pakistan national center, a function is being held under the auspices of the Pakistan-Soviet Friendship Society in Multan. He was invited to address it but he said that the government of Pakistan had forbidden him to attend. Mr Smirnov added: On the one hand, open attempts are made to irritate Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, and on the other hand, restrictions are imposed on us. It is futile to hope that the Geneva talks will be fruitful.

He added that the Soviet leader Mr Gorbachev had clearly explained to Ziaul Haq that the Soviet Union wants a peaceful solution and the Pakistani president also expressed a similar point of view. He continued: We should create such conditions that we can find a peaceful solution to this issue through the Geneva talks. Mr Smirnov said that he would protest to the Pakistan Government against the restrictions on his participation at the Multan reception.

Smirnov Attends Multan Function

GF161330 Karachi DAWN in English 14 Apr 85 p 10

[Text] Multan, April 13 — Soviet Ambassador V. Smirnov, who visited the city for the first time in his five-year stay in Pakistan, did not make any speech at a thickly-attended reception given in his honour this afternoon by a leader of the outlawed Pakistan Musawat Party.

"Dear friends, I have been stopped from making any speeches," Mr. Smirnov said. However, he spoke a few words about Multan's importance for his country which is planning to install three electric power units of 210 megawatts each somewhere in Multan division. Survey work for the installation is likely to start very soon.

Outside the hotel where the reception was held over 30 teenagers lined up on footpath across the road carrying placards condemning Mr. Smirnov's visit to Multan as well as the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. They belonged to the outlawed Islami Jamiat Tulaba. They dispersed peacefully after sometime.

Inside, Mr. Smirnov posed for group photographs and signed autographs, and said he would be in the city for two more days and visit historical places.

Host Dost Mohammad Khan Babar of Musawat Party in his welcome address earlier thanked the Soviet Union for assistance to help solve energy crisis.

Those who attended the reception included Syed Mohammad Kaswar Gardezi (PNP) [Pakistan National Party], Malik Mukhtar Awan (PPP) [Pakistan People's Party], Sahibzada Farooq Ali (PPP), Mian Sajid Pervez (PPP) and Rao Suleman Khan (MKP) [Mazdoor Kisan Party].

Later Mr. Smirnov attended a dinner hosted by Mian Sajid Pervez.

DAWN: PDP Politician Terms Parliament Illegal

GF151334 Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 85 p 22

[Text] Muzaffargarh, April 11 — Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, chief of defunct Pakistan Democratic Party, has said that the present government had introduced one-man presidential form of government, with a powerless parliament and judiciary.

Talking to DAWN at his residence after his release, he said that the MRD would wage a struggle against the presidential form of government and for restoration of real democracy, civil liberties, powers of judiciary and restitution of the 1973 Constitution in its original form.

He feared that the unconstitutional steps of the present government might prove harmful to the country's integrity and solidarity, as some settled issues such as provincial autonomy might be revived, fuelling separatist tendencies.

Nasrullah Khan said that the present parliament was illegal, as it had come into existence through the back-door. He said General Zia had insulted eighty million people by claiming that he had introduced an Islamic system in Pakistan, and by using the sacred name of Islam for his vested interests.

He said that the martial law government was rejected by the people when they boycotted the December referendum, and the government failed to achieve its objective despite using the media and other government machinery, as well as members of Majlis-i-Shoora and local councils.

Nawabzada Nasrullah said that the MRD did not believe in violence or subversion, but the government had chosen the path of confrontation with politicians to escape from criticism.

He said that non-party polls had cleared the way for capitalists, feudal lords and industrialists, who spent money lavishly to come into power. Nasrullah Khan will leave for Lahore on Sunday.

BANGLADESH

Foreign Affairs Adviser Opposes Border Fencing

BK171605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The Bangladesh adviser for foreign affairs, Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, has said that the recent talks with the Indian foreign secretary was satisfactory. Both sides, he said, agreed on strengthening the friendly relations and continue talks to resolve pending issues.

Mr Chowdhury was talking to newsmen at Calcutta Airport on his way to New Delhi. He said his country is willing to adopt remedial measures to check the inflow of its nationals into India. However, they oppose the idea of fencing the border for the purpose.

Delhi on Arrest of Jami'at-e Eslami Party Leader

BK171359 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] In Bangladesh, Maulana Abbas Ali Khan, acting head of the Jami'at-e Eslami Party, has been arrested near the National Press Club in Dhaka. All other party workers have also been detained along with him. His party had called for a countrywide protest against the holding of elections to rural local bodies.

INDIA

Yaqub Khan on Pakistan's Desire for Better Ties

BK180405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Pakistan foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, has reaffirmed his country's desire to promote and foster a spirit of good-neighborly relations with India. On his arrival in New Delhi yesterday, he told newsmen that he had come a day earlier to discuss bilateral matters. Mr Yaqub Khan is scheduled to call on the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, today. He said Indo-Pak talks at the official level had been resumed during Mr Bhandari's recent visit to Islamabad and these should be carried forward on a political level now.

Delegates Arrive for 19 April Nonaligned Meeting

BK171339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] A 3-day extraordinary meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau begins in New Delhi on Friday [19 April]. It will be preceded by an official-level meeting tomorrow. It will discuss the question of Namibia. Delegates have started arriving in the capital for the conference.

The heads of delegations who arrived this morning include the president of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], Mr Sam Nujoma; the ministers of external affairs of Zimbabwe, Dr Witness Wangwende; and Botswana, Gaositwe K.T. Chiepe; the federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Mr Raif Dizdarevic; and the foreign minister of Afghanistan, Shah Muhammad Dost.

Government To Minimize Army Law and Order Role

BK170423 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The government will minimize the use of the Army in maintaining law and order in the country. Opening the conference of director general and inspector general of police in New Delhi, the home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, said this will be looked after by the paramilitary forces to the extent possible. Expressing concern over the repeated demand of the state governments for the assistance of the Army in tackling internal security problem, Mr Chavan suggested that they should strengthen their police forces to meet the challenge in the sphere of law and order. He called upon the police personnel to make a concerted effort to instill confidence and a sense of security in the masses.

Officials Protest U.S. Hearing on Sikh Rights

BK171355 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] In the Lok Sabha members protested strongly over the action of a U.S. congressional body for holding a briefing in Washington on the issue of human rights and the Sikhs in India. The speaker, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar, agreed with the sentiments of the House and said our national interests come above all and no body has a right to interfere in our internal affairs. He said the action of the U.S. body is despicable and reprehensible and needs to be condemned. The issue was raised during the zero hour by Mr K.K. Tiwari, Congress-I, and several others who demanded a discussion on it. Appreciating the concern of the members, Mr Jakhar announced that the House will hold special discussion on the issue tomorrow.

Ahmedabad Situation Termed 'Under Control'

BK171611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The situation in the curfew-bound areas of Ahmedabad city is under control. Army and police are carrying out intensive patrolling. According to the city police commissioner, Mr B.K. Jha, one person was killed when police opened today to disperse an unruly mob. With this the death toll in the disturbances in the past has gone up to 11. Earlier, we had broadcast the figure as 22. This has been described as incorrect.

The state home minister, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari, told newsmen in Ahmedabad that police was forced to resort to firing at three places today, to quell the violent mobs which indulged in stone throwing, arson, and looting in the walled city. The chief minister, Mr Madhav Sinh Solanki, has said that the government is ready for a dialogue with all concerned to bring about peace in the affected areas. He told newsmen that the government does

not want to make the problem a prestige issue. He said all demands made by the Gujarat Parents Association and other connected matters can be settled through negotiations.

Further on Ahmedabad

BK180340 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The situation in curfew-bound Ahmedabad remained peaceful last night barring a few incidents of stone throwing. Meanwhile, curfew is being relaxed for 3 hours from 0900 this morning in the Sharadpur locality which has been under indefinite curfew for the last 5 days. The walled city has been under indefinite curfew for the last 36 hours.

One person died in police firing in Maghi town in Surat District yesterday when police had to resort to firing to disperse a violent mob. Ten policemen were injured in the incident. Indefinite curfew has been imposed in the town since yesterday afternoon. Some incidents of arson and stone throwing were also reported from Warodra and Panch Mahals Districts while the two taluk [revenue district] towns in Kutch and Bhavnagar Districts observed partial bundh [strike]. Students boycotted examinations in several schools.

AFP Details Developments in Spy Case

HK181210 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi, April 18 (AFP) — A court today remanded Indian officials and businessmen accused of spying in custody until May 2nd, after charges implicated Soviet as well as French, Polish and East German diplomats.

Soviet involvement was not publically made known when the government revealed the spying scandal, India's largest ever, three months ago. It was first officially disclosed in the chargesheet. Trial dates for the 14 government officials, some in sensitive posts, and four businessmen accused were not fixed.

The chargesheet filed Monday said they had passed vital information relating to defence, economic matters and India's foreign affairs to nine foreign diplomats — three from the Soviet Union, and two each from France, Poland and East Germany. The Bombay-based Indian firm S.L.M. Manecklal Industry, whose managing director T. Manecklal was among the businessmen charged, was also named in the chargesheet.

The court of additional metropolitan magistrate Bharat Bhushan today ordered the 18 suspects remanded in judicial custody until May 2nd, after presenting them with the charges.

The three Soveit diplomats left the country after the spy ring was busted on January 17, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said yesterday. It quoted the 2,100-page chargesheet as identifying them by the surnames Rudnev, Portonov and Krilov.

They had obtained information regarding the internal situation in China, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. But the information was not anti-India, PTI added.

The chargesheet said that two of the accused businessmen, Ashok Kumar Jaithka and B. Aggarwal, had given secret documents to the Soviet envoys, PTI said. The businessmen had obtained the intelligence bureau reports from another accused, H.N. Chaturvedi, who acted as a linkman between them and a third accused businessman, Coomar Narayan, PTI said.

The chargesheet noted a steep increase in the turnover of two involved hosiery firms since 1979, when the spy ring started its large scale operations, PTI said.

The French had paid 400,000-450,000 rupees (33,300-37,500 dollars) a month. Similar monthly amounts were paid by the Poles and East Germans, PTI said quoting the chargesheet.

SRI LANKA

27 Tamils Killed, 5 Arrested Off Northern Coast

BK180201 Colombo Overseas Service in Hindi 0130 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] A total of 27 terrorists were killed and 5 arrested when a naval patrol boat intercepted a boat off the northern coast of Sri Lanka. According to official sources, arms and ammuntion were also seized from the boat. The arrested terrorists claimed that they were members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam organization and were going to south India for training, the sources added.

Khomeyni Makes Speech on Armed Forces Day

LD181410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From the news headlines]

[Text] On the anniversary of the divine mission of the last messenger of God, the holy Mohammad ibn 'Abdallah — may Allah's benedictions and peace be upon him and his descendants — and at the beginning of Armed Forces Week of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on Army Day, the president of the republic, the members of the Guardian Council, the speaker of the Majlis, the president of the State Supreme Court, the members of the Supreme Judicial Council, the prime minister, the members of the council of government, state and military, responsible officials, ambassadors, and charges d'affaires of Islamic countries in Tehran, on meeting Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, congratulated the imam of the Islamic nation on this glorious day today.

Rejoicing with all world Muslims and meek people on the anniversary of the divine mission of the most noble apostle, the leader of the Islamic Revolution emphasized: The fundamental purpose of the revelation to create knowledge for mankind, and knowledge of God Almighty is more important than anything else. If it is said that purification will be followed by teaching this is because as long as souls are not purified they will not attain anything.

Referring to the remarkable change that has taken place among our people the imam of the Islamic nation graciously commanded: My tongue is inadequate to speak of the changes that have taken place for our young people and nation. This change, which was achieved by years of toil but which produced results so rapidly, is nothing less than the special grace of the blessed Almighty God.

In connection with the western areas and colonialist bosses becoming so-called Islamists the leader of the Islamic Revolution graciously commanded: A sort of change has emerged in the world recently — that of Islamics and anthropology. Earlier, Carter and Begin claimed that Iran did not know Islam. Now everyone is an Islamist and U.S. officials say the same. I do not know when these people wish to annotate the [word indistinct].

Referring to the special course of events taking place within and outside the country whereby people say: Come and make peace! The commander in chief of the Armed Forces graciously commanded: All these events may be crystallized in: Come and make peace! What is the reason for these U.S. supporters from Egypt, Sudan, and everywhere else, saying in unison: Come and make peace for this will never happen again! What we wished to do is now impossible!

In another part of his speech the leader of the Islamic Revolution graciously commanded: Another group also try to frighten us by the fact that Saddam has acquired more tanks and weaponry. This is true, but just as I said previously this is a cause for jubilation to us because our young people will capture these weapons on the fronts as booty.

Referring to the attempts to intimidate, sow discord or, under the guise of being charitable, to instill fear and despondency among our people, the imam of the Islamic nation emphatically commanded: A nation whose young men beg us to pray for their martyrdom cannot be intimidated and made despondent! Referring to the issue that a very small number of people who oppose us are from the well-to-do sector and right from the very beginning have never been and are not in involved in carrying out the revolution, the leader of the Islamic Revolution emphasized: The masses of the people by whose hand the revolution has been accomplished did it on their own, and those young men who go to the battlefields to be martyred cannot be made despondent by such talk.

The hope of the world's meek graciously commanded: Suddenly a single voice emanates from the United States, France, Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, and Iraq and they come out with such talk and make such suggestions. All this is but one voice and comes out of a single throat.

The founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran graciously commanded: Those who are Iranians and living abroad, colluding with Iraq, and who are friendly to the United States, do they really know what is good for the nation? We know that they don't.

The imam of the Islamic nation, referring to the fact that if someone hears the cry of a Muslim and refuses to respond then he is not a Muslim himself, graciously commanded: We want to attend to the afflications of Muslims. If we were able to do so then we would be carrying out our duty, but if we were unable to do so then we would receive divine recompense.

Emphasizing the fact that the cry of, "O Muslims help me!" is now being heard loud and clear from the Iraqi nation, the leader of the Islamic Revolution graciously said: We must heed and respond to the cry of the wronged Iraqi nation who are being crushed underfoot by Saddam and the oppressors.

Emphasizing the fact that our war is a defensive one and that we started defending ourselves only after they attacked us, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces graciously emphasized: Defense does not mean that when they say, give us your hand so that we might make peace, we should forget our own defense. This is wrong. We know the nature of this savage beast [Saddam]. We cannot make peace with a person who murders in that manner the family of a great theologian and the honest Iraqi people. Saddam has trodden over Islam. He does not accept even a single tenet of Islam and we defend Islam.

Expressing the hope that those who dream of the United States will wake up and be reformed, the leader of the Islamic Revolution graciously commanded: Our nation should beware that devils under various guises at home and abroad, are striving to weaken your morale. But God is with you and He has the power to remedy everything. We shall press on to the very last and the Armed Forces, the Corps, mobilization, and the whole of Iran should be present on the scene and should defend the rights of Muslims!

Colonel Sohrabi Interviewed on Army Day

LD171216 Tehran IRNA in English 1032 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 17, IRNA — April 18 marks the "Army Day" when the heroic deeds of the Armed Forces are celebrated across the country. In an exclusive interview, the daily *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* spoke to Colonel Esma'il Sohrabi, head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The following are excerpts from the interview:

On the characteristics of the Islamic Army:

The Islamic Army "views war and defence as jihad (holy war) on the path of God" and fights "those who out of opposition to God are the enemies of the servants of God".

The Islamic Army "safeguards the interests of the oppressed majority and rises from the ranks of the (ordinary) people".

It further "chooses an independent path rather than dependency on foreign powers".

On why Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution named a day for the Army:

"After the revolution, when hypocrites whispered sinister views calling for the dismantling the Army, the great leader of the revolution issued a decree in 1979 declaring April 18 as the Army Day, (it was) a bid to keep the unity of the Army and to encourage its personnel to achieve an independent identity".

On post-revolutionary developments within the Army:

"The Army of the Islamic Republic has changed from an agent of oppression to an Islamic Army" and it "is the first Islamic Army in the world".

In the past six years it has found "an opportunity to choose its strategy and tactics free from foreign influence and within the frame-work of the Constitution it no longer feels the pressures of foreign military advisers and incompetent spies. Every day it experiences more self-reliance".

Within the post-revolutionary period, the Army has learned that "Third World armies can achieve self-sufficiency" and that "achievement of aims are only possible when the army becomes popular". It also learned that military aims can be achieved through "a spirit of faith rather than unmotivated arming"

"Superficial discipline and the unjust, unsettling manners (within the ranks of the officers) has changed into a friendly and relaxed inner discipline".

"The knowledge of the personnel in religious, political and social issues has greatly increased".

On self-sufficiency:

The commander said he can not speak openly due to war time sensitivities but added that "self sufficiency, from strategic and tactical points of view, is very good".

The Army has "achieved a suitable level of self-sufficiency in the repair, keep, reconstruction and even innovation of equipment... we hope for the day when we may snatch away factors of technical independence from the super-powers".

On comparison between Iranian and Iraqi Armies:

"At the moment it is not the Iraqi Army that is facing us but a group of 15 small and large countries that are fighting us in one way or another".

"The Iraqi Army relies on foreign sources of financial income and obviously Iraq, or for that matter any other country, can not for long bear such financial strategy"

But the Iranian Army receives no financial or military help and relies on its courage and innovations.

"The (Iranian) Army relies on quality rather than quantity... and its encouragement of selfless faith has improved the morale of the Army by 75 percent".

"The hopes of the Iraqi Army to achieve its military aims (in retaking southern Iran in 1980) within ten days indicates the unrealistic manner it entered war" and the "non-coordination of war plans with miltiary capacities".

Although Iraq has the most advanced technology, it has never been able to have the responsible personnel to use them... while observers across the world have hailed the tactics and techniques that the Army of the Islamic Republic has deployed despite the existing limitations.

On the influence of the Ideological and Political Departments (established after the 1979 Islamic Revolution):

"The departments organize classes, visits, seminars and speeches and with practical cooperation of the military personnel have been very successful in making the Army popular and Islamic".

On the plan to reorganize the Army:

"The Defence Commission of the Majlis drew up the new (organization) plan and Majlis approved its principles".

"Fundamental changes in the structure of the personnel and decision-making obviously need much discussion and review. The Majlis and the Army are studying the issue".

On the role of war in upgrading combat expertise:

"The imposed war has been placed in the heart of the society and has used the great support of the people in non-classic mobilization".

"The cooperation of the Army of the Islamic Republic and the (Islamic Revolution's Guards) Corps are evident in all stages of the war".

Khamene'i Attends Ground Forces Graduation

LD171729 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Ceremonies for glorifying the martyrs of the Ground Forces took place this afternoon in the presence of Mr Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, with the participation of the families of martyrs and the cadets of the officers' college of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the ceremonies the Religious-Ideological supervisor of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran began by describing the fighting spirit of the Armed Forces and then gifts and plaques were presented to the families of the martyrs of the Ground Forces by Mr Khamene'i. Then the representative of the Cadets of the officers' college had the honor of being presented with his epaulettes by the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council in person and by the father of the one of the martyrs of the Ground Forces.

During the ceremonies, Mr Khamene'i, president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, in a speech glorifying the position of the martyrs and noting the fact that for the first time the cadets of the officers' college have been lucky to be presented with epaulettes by the father of one of the martyrs, also said: In the presence of the martyrs and their very worthy families you have taken the oath to continue along their path.

Referring to the superpowers' effort to defeat the revolution, Mr Khamene'i said: The day when our nation, by the grace of God, finishes this war with victory and when our mighty arms and efficient brains and high aptitudes propel this country toward material and moral welfare and spiritual construction, when our nation emerges with its head high from this dust, the revolution will be exported to the entire world and, contrary to the wish of the superpowers, the nations will learn the lesson of resistance and steadfastness to arrogance from this unique model and from you, o worthy models!

Majlis Speaker Meets With Lebanese Muslim Leader

LD171629 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 17, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani met Mehdi Shams al-Din, the vice-chairman of the Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim Assembly here Wednesday.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Meets Oil, Education Ministers

LD171253 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 17, IRNA — Minister of Oil Mohammad Gharazi met with Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Tuesday afternoon and gave him a report on the activities of the OPEC Monitoring Committee.

In a separate meeting Tuesday afternoon with Minister of Education Kazem Akrami and members of the headquarters to mark the teachers' week which will start on May 2, Rafsanjani hailed the lofty status of teachers in the society. Referring to the Iraqi-imposed war, the Majlis speaker said that although the war had inflicted damages, it had been a large school to specify values and display the devotion and martyrdom-seeking nature of the Iranian people.

Foreign Minister Velayati Interviewed by LE MONDE

PM171321 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Apr 85 pp 1,4

[Interview with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati by Jean Gueyras in Tehran — date not given]

[Text] Tehran — The Iranian capital has enjoyed peaceful nights for 1 week. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's visit to Tehran and Baghdad has ended the bombing of the two enemy capitals as if by magic. Public rumor has been quick to state that a tacit agreement had been reached to spare them in the future.

Receiving us at the Foreign Ministry club in the northern part of Tehran, Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati categorically denied the existence of such an agreement with Iraq.

"It is true," he said, "that the current truce coincided with Mr Perez de Cuellar's arrival in Tehran, and you are free to see these two facts as cause and effect. Nonetheless what we want is a general decision in principle banning the bombing of civilian zones and residential districts.

"We have always said," Mr Velayati continued, "that from the moment Iraq agrees to stop the bombing of nonmilitary targets, we would be prepared to do likewise. And as we noticed that Iraq had reduced the intensity of its attacks on civilian zones, we, for our part, reduced and even stopped the bombing of nonmilitary Iraqi targets."

Nonetheless the Iranian foreign minister thinks that the fragile truce that has been established in the "city war" in no way affects the fundamental attitude adopted by Tehran which is still demanding the "departure of President Saddam Husayn" as a condition for concluding a peace agreement. Does he not think that this excessive demand may prevent any agreement for years? "No," he replied, "because experience has taught us that as long as Mr Saddam Husayn remains in power, there will be no stable peace in the region."

Moreover, this demand was forcefully stressed by President Khamene'i during Friday prayers at Tehran University on 12 April. "We want the warmongers to be punished and compensation for our losses," he said to an enthusiastic audience of several tens of thousands of the faithful, including several hundred young basijis leaving for the front. "We will continue our war until they are destroyed."

The head of state took the opportunity to condemn, without naming them, the 60 prominent members of Mr Bazargan's Iranian liberation movement and the National Front which recently jointly signed a telegram to Mr Perez de Cuellar asking him to continue his efforts "to find a just and honorable solution to this destructive war which is disturbing the whole region's peace and security, in the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi populations." "These gentlemen who hand out pamphlets with fine aims," Mr Khamene'i said, "and who are tolerated by the Islamic Republic, advise us to accept a cease-fire on pain of being

defeated. If we had listened to what these ignorant and ill-intentioned people said previously, we would never have regained any of our territory."

Mr Khamene'i's diatribe was greeted by a prolonged ovation: "Down with America!", "Down with Israel!", "Down with the USSR!". The few French people present noted with cautious satisfaction that their country's name is now no longer being fed to those attending the Friday sermons.

During the interview he granted us, Mr Velayati also stressed that he had recently noted "changes in France's foreign policy" and that he thought that "Paris is prepared to take a step in our direction." Listing the bones of contention between France and Iran, Tehran's foreign minister stressed in particular "France's failure to relay the money we loaned it" and the military aid granted by Paris to "Iraq, the aggressor." "However," he added, "we have recently noted that France has reduced its military aid to Iraq. We think that this is a positive step. You may know that every time the French Government takes a positive step in our direction, we respond with an equally positive gesture."

Although rapprochement with France is on the agenda in Tehran, there still seems to be no possibility of agreement between Iraq [as published] and the United States. In his Friday sermon, Mr Khamene'i launched a fierce attack on the Washington leaders whom he accused of wanting "the collapse of the Islamic Republic" and "the destruction of our revolution."

This is probably also the charge that will be made against the 300 people whose arrest was announced on Saturday 13 April by Hojjat ol-Eslam Salek, the second in command of the Islamic committees, in connection with the incidents that took place the previous Wednesday between young people in the southern districts of Tehran and the Pasdaran (Revolution Guards). According to Hojjat ol-Eslam Salek, these 300 "plotters" belong to the Mojahedin-e Khalq, the Tudeh Party and the Feda'yin-e Khalq — three clandestine opposition organizations which do not usually cooperate with each other.

Emerging from its silence, the Iranian press is beginning to give its version of Wednesday's events, and the hezbollahs have begun to demonstrate on motorcycles in the streets of Tehran to condemn the "plotters," with cries of "War, war until victory," "Long live Khomeyni," and "Long live the Pasdaran," in an apparent attempt to reply to Wednesday's demonstrators, who apparently changed "War, war, where is your victory?", "Down with Khomeyni," "Down with the Pasdaran."

The official version, as reported by the media on Saturday, alleges that the incident started with a clash between a Pasdaran patrol, and a group of young people who "were harrassing young women." During a brief clash, a passer-by was injured and a young man, who was seriously injured, apparently died in the hospital from his wounds. Shortly afterwards, a group of "opportunists" allegedly clashed with the Pasdaran, who dispersed them late in the afternoon.

The unofficial version, as reported by word of mouth, talks instead of an altercation between a university student and a Pasdaran who apparently criticized him for wearing "degrading" blue-jeans while "his brothers are dying on the front." The young student was apparently killed accidentally during the altercation and his friends apparently disarmed the Pasdaran and staged a protest march in the early afternoon before being dispersed by police reinforcements. There were apparently never more than 3,000 to 3,500 demonstrators.

It is clear that it will be necessary to wait to find out the precise truth of this incident, which would probably not have assumed these proportions if it had not happened in the 13th Aban district in southern Tehran, where feelings recently reached fever-pitch following the latest Iraqi raids which caused serious loss of life and widespread damage.

Cultural Revolution Council Appoints Officials

LD171214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] In accordance with the approval of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution granted at last night's session, which was attended by President Khamene'i, Hashemi-Rafsanjani was appointed deputy chairman and Hashemi-Golpaygani as secretary of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution.

Our correspondent reports that during the session the council charged a committee with preparing regulations for the universities' jihad.

Joint Staff Command Issues Communique No 2,076

LD171537 Tehran IRNA in English 1529 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 17, IRNA — Military communique no 2076 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces released today said that the gendarmerie forces opened fire on Iraqi positions and fortifications in Arvand River fronts setting ablaze a part of enemy's defensive positions. Several Iraqi troops were also killed and a mortar launching pad was destroyed in the same region during the past 24 hours.

In northwestern battle scenes, artillery exchanges persisted being more intense in Sardasht. In western fronts the Islamic combatants controlled the movement of Iraqi motorised columns.

In the region overlooking Kani-Shaykh, in western fronts, the Islamic defenders zeroed in on an Iraqi unit inflicting casualties and damages upon the enemy, concluded the Joint Staff Command communique.

Red Crescent Asks European Red Cross To See Victims

LD171623 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 17, IRNA — Islamic Republic of Iran Red Crescent Society called on the national Red Cross organizations of five European countries as well as the international committee of the Red Cross to send doctors to visit victims of the recent Iraqi chemical bombings against Iranian forces.

The head of Iran's Red Crescent Society, Dr. Vahid Dastjerdi, sent messages to Red Cross organizations in West Germany, Britain, Austria, France and Belgium as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Each message called on the organizations "to send doctors to medically evaluate victims of the (Iraqi chemical) atrocity, hospitalized in Europe and to prescribe whatever treatment necessary."

Dastjerdi called on the head of the International Committee of the Red Cross Alexander Hey to dispatch doctors to visit victims in Tehran. Iranian combatants wounded in Iraqi chemical bombings have been sent to Europe and Japan for treatment.

The secretary general of the United Nations Javiar Perez de Cuellar recently sent a medical envoy to visit the wounded in Europe and to report his findings to him.

Dastjerdi's message said "since the beginning of the war, the Iraqi regime has violated the basic human principles and has recently deployed poisonous gases, including mustard, martyring and wounding a large number of Iranian combatants".

SVENSKA DAGBLADET Cited on Chemical Arms Use

LD171624 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Stockholm, April 17 IRNA — Strong and irrefutable evidence confirm that Iraq is the foremost country in the world engaging in deployment of chemical weapons, said the Swedish daily *SVENSKA DAGBLADET.*

The daily went on to blame the United Nations and Security Council for their inability and do-nothingness to force Iraq to halt its repeated violation of the 1925 Geneva Convention banning the use of toxic chemical weapons.

The Swedish daily said that although the Geneva Convention was signed by all countries following Germany's deployment of chemical gases against French troops in 1915, however, it noted that a near total lack of enforcement and other practical measures, have only served to make the law seem archaic, and therefore susceptible to violation as Iraq has repeatedly done in the war with Iran.

It called for stepped-up enforcement of the 1925 convention. *SVENSKA DAGBLADET* also said that Iraq employed chemical weapons against Iranian troops during the spring of 1984 and 1985. The Iraqi regime, it noted, was also accused of using chemical weapons in 1965 against Kurds in north Iraq.

The Swedish daily concluded that Iraq's recent deployment of chemical weapons against Iranian forces and the dispatch abroad of Iranian combatants exposed to these chemical gases has aroused a new trend of opposition against these weapons and has served to highlight the need for a more diligent policing of the accords or perhaps...an alternative and more enforceable convention.

Kuwaiti Government Deports 31 Iranian Workers

LD171249 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The Kuwaiti Government has deported another 31 Iranian Muslim workers from that country. According to the Central News Unit, this group, after being arrested at their homes or places of work and having their belongings confiscated, languished 3-20 days in Kuwaiti prisons in difficult conditions.

They have been housed at a special camp for deportees, following their arrival in Bandar-e Deylam via the Persian Gulf sea-routes.

U.S. 'Propaganda' Against Libya Condemned

LD171751 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 18, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran today condemned hostile U.S. propaganda against Libya aimed at "inflicting a blow upon the progressive forces and at weakening one of the active and combatant countries of the region." The Iranian Government also announced its unsparing support for the revolutionary and progressive stands of Libyan.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic announced today that U.S. conspiracies against the brotherly country of Libya have escalated recently and the White House officials who are the main designers of terroristic and expansionist policies throughout the world were preparing grounds for threatening and aggressing Libya by bringing forth unfair accusations against it.

He said that the United States, which continues to sustain heavy defeats in its direct encounter with the Muslim masses who have risen up in the region. This time, too is trying, by using deceptive policies as well as scandalising and slandering the revolutionary governments and nations of the region, to deviate the public opinion and to fan the flames of a psychological war against them.

DAILY TELEGRAPH on Demonstrations in S. Tehran

PM181206 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Apr 85 p 5

[John Bulloch report: "Khomeyni Guards Put Down Unrest"]

[Text] Seasoned units from the Pasdaran, Iran's Revolutionary Guards, have withdrawn from the front facing Iraq to deal with anti-Khomeyni demonstrations, according to reports in London.

Iranian dissidents in touch with their homeland said yesterday that southern Tehran had seen six days of demonstrations. Mobs from these poor, densely-populated districts had played the biggest part in the fall of the Shah and the installation of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The 1,600-strong Musa ben Ja'far Brigade of the Pasdaran has been moved from the front to deal with the unrest in the capital, according to the reports from Iran. Men from this unit have gone on rampages through the poor areas to intimidate people.

Foreigners visiting Tehran said much of the unrest appeared to stem from Iran's unsuccessful offensive three weeks ago. They believed at least 30,000 Iranians were killed then, with a similar number wounded.

"In addition, Iraq planes bombed dozens of Iranian cities, causing at least 5,000 casualties according to announcements in Tehran," one visitor reported. All that, after almost five years of war with no end in sight, appeared to have cracked Iranian morale, he said.

The main opposition groups, with their headquarters in Paris, have been urging Iranians to rise against Khomeyni. "It was people taking to the streets who got rid of the Shah," said one Mojahedin official. "Those same people will soon sweep Khomeyni away."

Eight public executions in the northern town of Rud Sar, plus reports of other hangings in Tehran's Evin prison, have increased tension. At the same time, Iraq, once clearly desperate for peace at almost any price, has shown itself in militant mood.

Yesterday the Cyprus-owned tanker Kypros, 123,000 tons was under tow after being hit by an Iraqi-fired Exocet missile as it headed for the Iranian oil terminal of Khark Island.

With consumer goods difficult to find and essentials appearing at irregular intervals, this demonstration of Iraqi determination to maintain its blockade and thus cripple Iran economically has been noted by the people of Tehran.

"A mass anti-war movement will come next," one dissident predicted. "When that happens, Khomeyni will disappear."

Radio Iran Comments on Regime View of Martyrdom

GF171224 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Informed sources report that with the beginning of bombardments, the khalifats, along with members of their households, moved to near and far places or to the guarded residence of the old man. It is from their hideouts that they issue repeated orders for Jahad and announce the benefits of martyrdom. Every day visas are issued for heaven for 27,000 children and young people whose bodies are at present rotting in the marshes of Hawr al-Hawizah and for the people of the cities who are looking up to the sky every minute and waiting for their turn to die. They advise everyone to be the same as the prophet, Imam 'Ali, Hoseyn, and Zahra. The question is, why is it that this herd of mullahs have not taken up such joys of this world and holy pleasures themselves and are driving others to the fronts? Maybe people will have to be grateful to the imam for two reasons: one, for allowing them to achieve the blessing of martyrdom and the other because the imam and all his lackies deprived themselves of benefiting from the heavenly fruits and participation in heavenly parties and have generously allowed the people to take advantage of this opportunity. However, if the people do not accept this heaven and if they tell the Imam and his lackies that they can keep the benefits of martyrdom and parties in heaven and that they want to be left as they are and the imam can use the heavenly fruits and the angels, what would they reply? Apparently the reply is torture, whipping and Evin prison cells. According to the office of the Velayat-e Faqih, the heavenly discomforts must be forced down the throats of the people.

The imam and his lackies must remain safe so they can drive everyone else toward heaven. If the imam does not take care of himself and does not hide in holes, and if a bomb gets through the armed walls of his house, and if this bomb hits his sinister body then the market for God's heaven will have no customers!

Khomeyni's philosophy of Islam, if analyzed in brief, is exactly the old proverb that says, 'Death is good, but for the neighbor'. Khomeyni and the creatures of Feyziyeh continue fabricating stories about martyrdom as an honorable act. However, as an example you will not find one creature who has taken even half a step towards this act.

The imam of the charlatans says: Even if this war continues for another 20 years we will not stop it. This war is like the heart of the revolution; without it the revolution will cease to move. On another occasion he said that 'War is a source of blessings'. The lying old man has in a way told the truth for once in his life. This war is like the heart of his miserable revolution, a revolution that changed a handful of stupid, illiterate professional mourners from beggars to ministers, prime minister, and lawyers. A revolution that has placed the wealth of the country in the hands of such people as Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, Sadeq Tabataba'i — the collection of yesterday's beggars and today's rich. Yes, the revolution, which has given rank to the decendants of Sodom and Gomorrah, does need the war. Yes, war is the heart of such a revolution, and this is the blessing from it. The imam of the witch doctors is telling the truth. Even though the revolution has brought us 500,000 deaths, 1 million disabled, 2 million homeless, thousands imprisoned, thousands missing and homelessness, poverty, famine, illness, and destruction, it has brought him the throne of imamate, and for his witch doctors around him it has brought high government posts. Therefore, why not call the war the heart of the revolution and the revolution the source of blessings?

What kind of miracle could have brought such prestige for a handful of graveside Koran readers and professional begging mourners? What kind of witchcraft could have brought a mullah from the lowest levels of professional mourner to the throne of imamate and khalifate, the deputyship of the lord of ages, and even the prophet? This is why Khomeyni and the collection of his regime are trying to justify their presence. In order to save their devilish and sinister skin, they do not stop at any crime.

Radio Nejat-e Iran on Guards, Soldier Clashes

GF151140 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] While the Iraqis are watching for a fresh offensive by the Iranians, reports received from border areas indicate that bitter clashes are taking place between the Revolution Guards of the regime and Iranian Army personnel. The Radio Nejat-e Iran

correspondent in Sardasht reports that during recent armed clashes between Army personnel and Revolution Guards, one Revolution Guard was killed and six soldiers were wounded. These bloody clashes took place at three points in Bararud, Dulab, and Chagha Sang. The reason for the clashes was the Revolution Guards' interference with the rural population in the region. The soldiers stationed at these three points attacked the Revolution Guards and demanded that they stop their savage acts and leave the region alone.

The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent in Sardasht says that last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday [10, 11, 12 April], because of resistance offered by a group of mobilized personnel of the Revolution Guards who had refused to obey the orders of soldiers and because one of the mobilized personnel opened fire at an Army NCO, exchanges of fire reached a peak and one officer of the Revolution Guards Corps by the name of Khosrow Jash was killed in this incident; six soldiers were wounded and flown to Mahabad by military helicopter. It is expected that a military court will hold an enquiry in the incident.

The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent adds that most of the soldiers are local inhabitants while most of the Revolution Guards have been brought to this region from Najafabad in Esfahan. During the past 6 months armed clashes between the two groups have been recurrent.

Khomeyni's Grandson Reportedly Under House Arrest
GF170720 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent in Tehran reports that Hoseyn Khomeyni, grandson of Ruhollah [Khomeyni] and son of Mostafa Khomeyni, who 1 and 1/2 years ago was under surveillance in the house of Dr. Sabeti, the brother of Parvez Sabeti former director general of defunct SAVAK organization, had been released recently through the efforts of Ahmad Khomeyni and has since the past week once again been imprisoned in his own house.

According to the same report Hoseyn Khomeyni, during the last demonstrations held in Mashhad, totally supported the views and ideals of the opponents to the regime.

In the matter of publication and propagation of an announcement by Ayatollah Morteza' Ha'eri, the father-in-law of Mostafa, he had played a very active role. Hoseyn Khomeyni has on several occasions, in various speeches about the savage treatment by the regime officials, raised his objections.

Our correspondent adds that it is because of this that the grandfather of Hoseyn Khomeyni, the ruler of Jamaran [Khomeyni] has been preventing people from meeting Hoseyn Khomeyni.

Two years ago the very same Hoseyn Khomeyni had openly exposed the financial corruption in the ruling clerics and had accused Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali as being one of the persons misappropriating public funds.

In his speech Hoseyn Khomeyni also exposed the incident in which Sadeq Khalkhali and his cronies had taken about 150 million tuman in cash to release one rich prisoner and one Esfahan industrialist from Evin prison. Khalkhali after taking that sum sentenced one of the those two to life imprisonment and the other to death by firing squad on charges of involvement in smuggling narcotics.